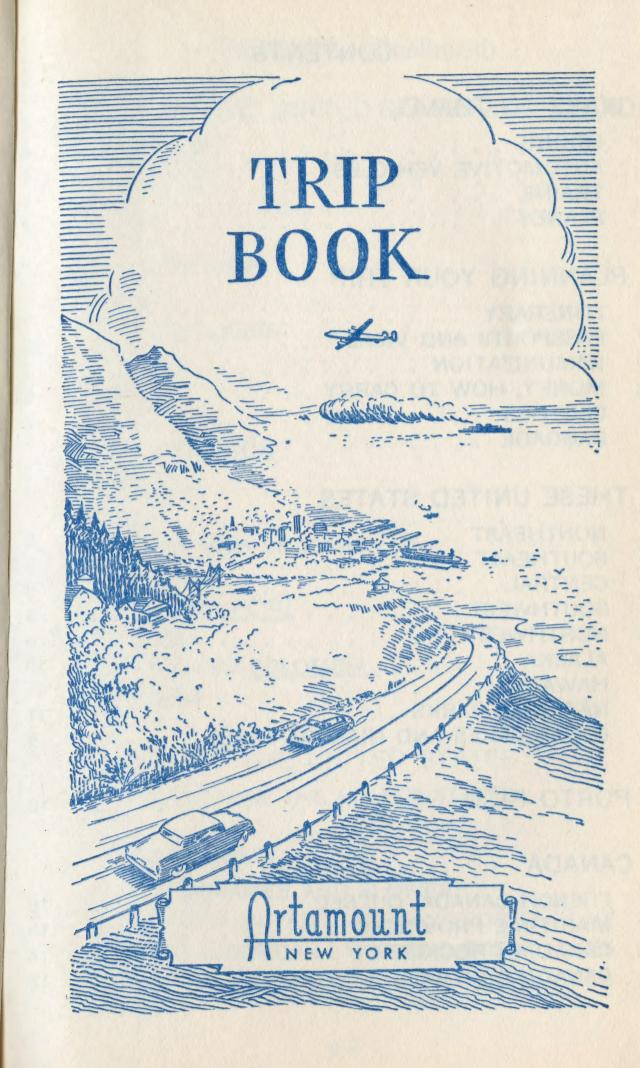
Gravelog

To Doris From Mildred Hanker 11/16/62



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TRAVEL IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

You have decided to go on a trip—the Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, Latin America, or Bermuda—wherever you go; however you travel; you are going to have a good time.

In the following text you will find GENERAL suggestions: ways to travel; regulations to be met; what to take; what to see; suggested background and reading.

WAYS TO TRAVEL

In ways to travel you have a wide choice: on your own feet; by automobile or motorcycle; by bus; by train; by air; by boat.

There are the trails for hiking such as the Appalachian in eastern United States, the longest marked trail in the world, extending from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Mount Oglethorpe in Georgia; or, on the west coast the Pacific Crest Trail system, which will eventually stretch over two thousand miles from Canada to Mexico, through national forests and parks.

There are the automotive vehicles: passenger cars, motorcycles, busses. If you travel by road, there are many fine ones throughout the United States and Canada, and the international highways such as the Alcan and the Pan American. The AAA, the big companies which supply our gasoline needs, maintain travel bureaus or touring services, which will mark out your routes for you, directing you to the most direct ways, with excellent maps. The service is free of charge—just tell them where and when you wish to go.

There are the trains: the new comfortable coaches with their reclining chairs, their lounges, their cafeterias and diners; the roomettes, drawing rooms with attendant facilities, will take you all over the Western Hemisphere in unbelievable comfort.

There is the air: this newest and, for some travelers, the most glamorous of ways to travel, offers the advantages of speed, comfort and convenience. If time is of the essence, this is the way to get where you want to go and back in the allotted time you have for travel.

PLANNING YOUR TRIP

Your itinerary will be planned according to your own personal interests and desires. You may be able to plan your own with such additional help as your automobile, railroad, or steamship services will render you. If not, travel bureaus, the AAA, and other services will be glad to help you. The AAA, bus companies, gasoline companies, railroads, steamship and airline companies, all have conducted tours, as do the travel agencies.

PASSPORTS AND VISAS. You will need passports if you travel in foreign countries in the Western Hemisphere. Some of these countries require visas, some do not, but the situation changes without notice and you should inquire carefully about the conditions in the particular country to which you go, at the time when you plan to be there. Certain countries require only a tourist card for the vacationer, for a specified time spent in the particular country.

Allow plenty of time to obtain your passport. Apply at the Passport Divisions of the State Department in New York, Miami, San Francisco or Washington. Or you may apply to the Clerk of any U. S. District Court or State Court authorized by law to naturalize aliens.

You will need two passport photographs, your birth certificate, a letter stating the purpose of your visit, a friend of at least two years' standing, and \$10.00. Your passport, once issued to you, is good for two years and may be renewed.

Ordinarily you will not need a passport for Canada and Bermuda, just identification of citizenship; vacationers in Cuba do not need a passport, but persons on business do; Mexico allows entrance for two weeks' time on tourist card, otherwise a passport is needed. For all other foreign countries a passport is needed.

IMMUNIZATION. These "shots" are important. Some countries demand specific ones, so be sure to check this requirement. You must have a smallpox vaccination certificate showing evi-

dence of satisfactory vaccination against smallpox "within three years prior to arrival or evidence of a previous attack of smallpox." You can't get back into the United States without it! In the Western Hemisphere there are certain exceptions: in the absence of smallpox at the port of departure or on board the carrier, persons are exempt from this requirement when they depart from Canada, Newfoundland, the Island of St. Pierre or Miquelon, Iceland, Greenland, the West Coast of Lower California, Cuba, the Bahamas, the Canal Zone or Bermuda. But it would still be well to check!

YOUR MONEY. A certain amount in cash is advisable for immediate use. Carry this in several pockets and in a travel belt. For going abroad your travel agent will advise you how much to carry.

Otherwise, for the general traveler, travelers' checks are the more convenient and safe. They may be obtained from your bank or travel agency in different denominations for about seventy-five cents per hundred dollars. It is always better to keep the denominations small so that you will be able to cash them more easily, and if in a foreign country, so that you will not have more money of that currency than you need for your stay in that particular country. There are two places on each check to sign: one when you receive your checks; one when you cash the check in the presence of the person who cashes it. If your checks are lost, notify the nearest office of the organization which issued them to you. Wherever possible cash your checks at banks or travel bureaus, especially in foreign countries. They will give you nearly the current rate of exchange.

Letters of credit show that you have deposited certain amounts of money with an issuing bank or company. In order to obtain money on letters of credit you have to present yourself and identification to the foreign branch of the company which issued the letter of credit. This representative of your bank or company will then make due note of the amount withdrawn on your letter of credit after you have signed your draft.

clothes and Baggage. Consider your clothes carefully. You must travel "light" and if you go by air the number of pounds you are allowed to take is a definite sixty-six for foreign travel, forty for the United States, and this includes the weight of your luggage too. Leave some space for extras: purchases on your trip and other emergencies. Fit your wardrobe to your type of trip. You may need more of one kind of clothing than another.

In general, clothes made of nylon, jersey or tweed are practical. They don't crush and they do not take up too much room. Take the type of clothes which can be interchanged to make different costumes for variety. Be sure to take into consideration the climate into which you are going and the season of the year so that your clothing will meet your comfort as well as your social needs.

According to where you go, for both men and women: a good pair of sunglasses, drinking cups, special medicines and antiseptics, sewing kit, pen and other personal attentions to comfort should be considered. If you wear glasses take an extra pair and your prescription. Register cameras of foreign make before leaving the country with customs so you will not have to pay duty on them on your return.

Your baggage should be adequate, sturdy and not too heavy. If you travel by air, remember that the weight of your baggage must be included in that sixty-six or forty pounds. In any case it is always better to be able to carry your baggage: you may not be able to find a porter or your car may break down! Baggage going by plane or ship should be sent there at least twenty-four hours before departure. Obtain labels for your baggage from plane or ship. For the boat mark it "wanted" or "hold." Do not lose your claim checks and be sure that your baggage is with you on plane or ship. It is recommended that all baggage be insured.

In general, confine yourself to the smallest amount of baggage possible to supply your needs. A small overnight kit for freshaning up purposes may be taken with you on the plane. One

of the large pouch shoulder bags is convenient for women; a brief or dispatch case for men. Keep it with you.

THESE UNITED STATES

This is a vast country, extending across a continent, with traditions, ways of speech and living distinct. Historically, all sections have their own story to tell; in natural wonders and scenery, all sections are individual.

In the northeast, agriculture and industry have supported large cities and concentrated wealth and trade. Here are historic shrines: Boston and its surrounding area offers the traveler many sites filled with memories of the early settlement of the United States and of the American Revolution and is the home of Harvard University, oldest in the United States. New York, that vast and thriving seaport at the mouth of the Hudson River. largest city of the world, with its skyscrapers is unique. International center of finance and culture, it is also the home of the United Nations. Philadelphia, with its Liberty Bell and historical and quaint buildings, is not only one of the largest cities of our country, but, with New York, was one of our early capitals. Here our Constitution was written, here Benjamin Franklin lived. Throughout all the states of this region, sports of all kinds; vacation spots to satisfy every individual taste abound

The southeast again is dotted with historic sites and magnificent scenery. Here developed the plantation system based on tobacco and cotton dependent on slaves in its early stages, that slavery which was to bring on one of the great and tragic struggles of the world, our Civil War. In the northern part of this section is Washington, our national capital, said to be one of the most beautifully laid out cities in the world. Government buildings, national monuments and shrines, museums, art galeries, draw visitors the year around. Willamsburg, faithfully restored, reflects the life of colonial America; St. Augustine,

the oldest of our cities, holds memories and monuments of Spanish occupation; New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, while really in the region of the central part of the country, belongs to the Old South. It is famous for its Mardi Gras; its French-Spanish history; its fine cookery. Florida, internationally famed playground, offers sports of all kinds, winter and summer, and beautiful beaches.

From the Alleghenies to the Rockies stretch the great plains of the United States. This is the breadbasket of the country, with its wheat and cornfields golden in the harvest. In the southern section, oil, black gold, flows out of the ground, bringing riches and power for industry. Cotton, too, forms one of the basic crops. The plains of the western and southern half of this section support the large and flourishing cattle industry.

Underneath the northeastern part of our Middle West and overlapping into the east, occur the great coal beds which supply industry and the people with fuel, power and light. Here, too, is oil; and around the Great Lakes are rich iron ore deposits.

The cities of this vast region are many and modern: Chicago, the Great Lakes seaport, capable of being linked by a chain of lake and river waterways to the Atlantic; Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Minneapolis, among others, great industrial and agricultural centers, with their products of automobiles, planes, grains, and other products; Fort Worth, city of the Texas cattle industry, with its annual rodeo; Dallas, combining industry and cattle; Houston, tidewater port of the Gulf of Mexico, the largest cotton shipping center in the United States, the largest oil shipping port in the world.

The southwest, settled first by Spain, with its chain of missions, is romantic and spectacular. Here lie the great American deserts; the towering Rocky Mountains; the Grand Canyon; Death Valley; the ghost towns of the silver and gold booms. Here, also, in California, lies the great Imperial Valley, noted for its luscious citrus fruits. Here is a huge mining and cattle industry. Here, also, is another vacation land such as on the east coast,

with beautiful beaches, mountain lakes, sunny desert oases. And here, too, lies the great movie industry center.

Among the cities of interest in this section are: Salt Lake City, home of the Mormon faith; Los Angeles-Hollywood, of movie fame, Denver, in the mining country; Santa Fe, historic end of the Santa Fe Trail, and a center of art and Indian lore of the southwest.

The northwest, in which we include northern California, again has much to offer the traveler in beautiful scenery and historic sites. This is a cattle country; a dairy country; a great agricultural country; a great lumber country; a great mining country. In Oregon came to an end the famous Oregon Trail, blazed by Lewis and Clark, later the highway to the northwest. In northern California occurred one of the most famous of the gold rushes of history; and one of the most disastrous earthquakes. Along the Pacific Coast is one of the great scenic highways of the world running through scenes of incomparable beauty.

The cities of this region are modern and prosperous: San Francisco, important in the Gold Rush, with its beautiful harbor entered through the Golden Gate, is an important naval base and commercial port, and uniquely interesting and beautiful; Berkeley, site of the largest of our universities, the University of California; Portland, Oregon, City of Roses; Seattle, Washington, great port and shipping center.

The two newest states to be admitted to our union are Alaska and Hawaii. Once known as 'Seward's Folly' after the Secretary of State who was instrumental in purchasing it, Alaska has become one of the most valuable possessions of the United States. It is noted for its fishing and seal industries; for its mines; for its fertile soil. It is also noted for its spectacular scenery: high snowcapped peaks of the Rockies; huge glaciers; flower covered valleys; immense snowfields. In its comparatively small area the climate ranges from the intense cold of the

polar regions to the more moderate of the north temperate zones. Alaska is one of the last frontiers of our country and an outpost of our defense. It has had a colorful history; and has today a cosmopolitan population. It may be reached by boat, plane, or the Alcan Highway

Juneau, its capital, is in the mining district; Fairbanks, a modern town in a mining and agricultural district is the seat of the University of Alaska; Ketchikan, the southernmost town, is the center of the copper, gold, silver and platinum mining district.

The Hawaiian, or Sandwich Islands, are a mid-Pacific chain, centrally distant from four continents. These are tropical islands, dominated by mountain ranges, many peaks of which are volcanoes. The trees and plants are tropical. The native Hawaiians are of the brown races of the Pacific. In this land, sugar and pineapple reign.

The beautiful scenery, exotic atmosphere, friendly people, make Hawaii an ideal vacation spot. Surf riding, one of the unique sports of Hawaii, is an exciting attraction. Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, is the principal city and port. It offers excellent hotels, shops, beautiful beaches, and a well-planned tourist program.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS. Our National Park System is administered through our National Park Service, which has constructed roads, trails, and free public campsites where necessary throughout the areas of the country coming under its control. Other facilities, such as hotels, lodges, cabins, and bus transportation are provided by private concessionaires. Rangers provide protection to the parks; guides are available, naturalists or historians give talks and conduct tours. Fishing is allowed in some areas, governed by state laws and licenses, but hunting is not permitted. Information concerning the parks may be obtained from the Superintendent of the particular area or from the Director, National Park Service, United States Department of the

- Interior, Washington 25, D. C. A list of these parks and their outstanding features follows:
- Acadia, Maine (1919), 28,308. Rugged coastal area on Mount Desert Island and nearby mainland.
- Big Bend, Texas (1944), 691,339. Mountains and desert in the great bend of the Rio Grande.
- Bryce Canyon, Utah (1928), 36,010. Grotesque fairyland of rock formations in many colors.
- Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico (1930), 45,527. Vast caverns with magnificent and curious formations.
- Crater Lake, Oregon (1902), 160,290. Deep blue lake in heart of extinct volcano.
- Everglades, Florida (1947), 271,008. Subtropical swamps and prairies. Rich bird and animal life.
- Glacier, Montana (1910), 997,248. Rocky mountain scenery with glaciers and lakes. Part of Waterton-Glacier Internattional Peace Park established, 1932.
- Grand Caynon, Arizona (1919), 645,296. Mile deep gorge. World's most titanic example of erosion.
- Grand Teton, Wyoming (1929), 94,893. Majestic peaks, picturesque lakes, an unspoiled wilderness.
- Great Smoky Mountains, North Carolina, Tennessee (1930), 461,004. Loftiest mountains east of the Black Hills, virgin forests.
- Hawaii, (1916), 173,405. Active volcanoes, tropical vegetations, fern forests.
- Hot Springs, Arkansas (1921), 1,019. Forty-seven mineral hot springs said to have therapeutic value.
- Isle Royale, Michigan (1940), 133,839. Great wilderness island in Lake Superior; moose herd.
- Kings Canyon, California (1940), 452,905. Mountains, canyons, groves of giant sequoias.

- Lassen Volcanic, California (1916), 103,269. Only recently active volcano in United States proper.
- Mammoth Cave, Kentucky (1936), 50,585. Historic series of caverns. Underground river.
- Mesa Verde, Colorado (1906), 51,018. Large number of Indian cliff dwellings and other ruins.
- Mount McKinley, Alaska (1917), 1,939,319. Highest mountain in North America. Unusual wildlife.
- Mount Rainier, Washington (1899), 241,525. Greatest single peak glacial system in United States.
- Olympic, Washington (1938), 846,719. Mountain wilderness, rain forests, Roosevelt elk.
- Platt, Oklahoma (1906,) 912. Cold mineral springs with distinctive properties.
- Rocky Mountain, Colorado (1915), 252,788. Magnificent section of Rocky Mountains.
- Sequoia, California (1890), 385,100. Groves of giant sequoias. Mount Whitney, highest in United States.
- Shenandoah, Virginia (1935), 193,473. Scenic portion of Blue Ridge Mountains with Skyline Drive.
- Wind Cave, South Dakota (1903), 26,583. Limestone caverns in Black Hills; buffalo herd.
- Yellowstone, Wyoming Montana Idaho (1872), 2,213,207. World's greatest geyser area; spectacular falls and canyon; lakes; abundant wildlife.
- Yosemite, California (1890), 756,441. Inspiring gorge with sheer granite cliffs; waterfalls, three groves of giant sequoias; high sierras.
- Zion, Utah (1919), 94,241. Multicolored gorge in southern Utah's desert and canyon country.
- (The area above given in acres; source map of RECREATION-AL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES.)

STATES	NICKNAME	STATE FLOWER
Alabama Alaska Arizona	Cotton State Sunset Land or Apache State	Goldenrod Forget-me-not Sahara Cactus
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia	The Wonder State The Golden State Centennial State Nutmeg State Blue Hen State or Diamond State	Apple Blossom Golden Poppy Columbine Mountain Laurel Peach Blossom
Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	Peninsula State Cracker State Aloha State Gem State Sucker State The Hoosier State The Hawkeye State The Sunflower State Blue Grass State The Pelican State Pine Tree State The Old Line State Bay State Wolverine State North Star State Bayou State Show-Me-State Stub-Toe-State Cornhusker State The Silver State Granite State	Orange Blossom Cherokee Rose Hibiscus Syringa The Violet Tulip Tree Blossor Wild Rose Sunflower Goldenrod Magnolia Pine Cone Black-eyed Susan May Flower Apple Blossom Moccasin Flower Magnolia Hawthorn Bitter Root Goldenrod Sagebrush Purple Lilac
New Jersey New Mexico New York	The Garden State Sunshine State Empire State	Yucca Rose

STATES	NICKNAME	STATE FLOWER
North Carolina	Tar Heel State	Oxeye Daisy
North Dakota	Flickertail State	Wild Prairie Rose
Ohio	Buckeye State	Scarlet Carnation
Oklahoma	Boomer State	Mistletoe
Oregon	Beaver State	Oregon Grape
Pennsylvania	Keystone State	Mountain Laurel
Rhode Island	Little Rhody	Violet
South Caroloina	Palmetto State	Yellow Jasmine
South Dakota	Sunshine State	Pasque
Tennessee	Volunteer State	Iris
Texas	Lone Star State	Bluebonnet
Utah	Beehive State	Sego Lily
Vermont	Green Mountain State	Red Clover
Virginia	Old Dominion State	Dogwood
Washington	Evergreen State	Rhododendron
West Virginia	Panhandle State	Rhododendron
Wisconsin	Badger State	Violet
Wyoming	Equality State	Indian Paintbrush

GREAT LAKES AND NIAGARA FALLS. On the border between Canada and the United States, lie the five great bodies of water, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, the Great Lakes, great avenues of trade, on the shores of which are large cities. These lakes are also the scene of many happy vacation cruises. Superb scenery, luxurious boats, lazy days, bring relaxation and pleasure. For those interested in the history of the region: these lakes were the center of the great inland fur trade and the scene of the self-sacrificing missionaries of the great religious orders. They were also the scene of bloody battles with the Indians and other foe in the turbulent days of the settling of the continent.

At the eastern end of Lake Ontario is the outlet of the Great Lakes and one of the wonders of the modern world, Niagara Falls. Long famed as a honeymoon resort, this magnificent spectacle draws thousands of visitors annually. The Horseshoe Falls of the Canadian side are 155 feet high while the American

falls are 162 feet high. One of the interesting trips here is the visit to the cave under the falls, an awe-inspiring experience.

PORTO RICO. Porto Rico, or Puerto Rico, discovered by Columbus, explored by Ponce de Leon, of the fountain of youth fame, is our possession in the romantic region of the Spanish Main. San Juan, its capital, with its beautiful harbor, beckons to the traveler to come and share its excellent hotels, beautiful scenery, glorious climate, in a scene romantically historic. Sports of all kinds, day trips to other islands, and enticing shops are added attractions.

CANADA

To the north of the United States, across the longest unfortified border in the world, lies our sister nation, Canada. Extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the United States to the North Pole, Canada is the largest country in the western hemisphere. Once part of a French Empire, Canada has a large French population centered in the province of Quebec, which retains many of the customs and ways of life in France. Here the visitor will see oxen drawing carts; the quaint sloping-roofed houses; the wayside shrines; outdoor circular ovens. Quebec city combines reminders of its French origin in its lower town under the cliff on top of which rises the great Hotel Frontenac, and echoes of early English settlement in the little house where the Duke of York once lived. Further up the St. Lawrence lies Montreal, a large, modern city, home of McGill University.

In the east are the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia holds interest for the traveler, both for its romance and history. Here is the home of Evangeline; here also in Annapolis Royal we have a settlement older than our Jamestown. Halifax, with its beautiful harbor, its citadel, is the largest city of the region, with St. John, at the mouth of the river of the same name, second in size.

These provinces are famous vacation lands. The Bay of Fundy, with the highest tides in the world, produces the natural wonders of the reversible falls at St. John and the tidal bore of

the Peticodiac River. Deep sea fishing combines with trout and salmon fishing on such famous rivers as the Restigouche, Mirimachi, St. John and the Tobique. In the fall, the hunting claims the attention of sportsmen, with deer, moose, bear and partridge as the prey. Beautiful beaches, lovely lakes, attract the traveler.

Linked to the east by a system of modern railways, the Canadian Rockies of the west are another famous vacationland. Jasper Park with its snowcapped mountains, its snowfields and glaciers, sparkling waterfalls and lakes, luxurious hotel, offers swimming, golf, tennis, horseback riding and other sports. Rocky Mountain Park, with Lake Louise, near Banff, is another favorite vacation spot. Mountain climbing with experienced guides is an added attraction.

Canada's modern cities: Toronto, Ottawa, the capital, Winnipeg, Vancouver, offer excellent hotels, shopping and other attractions.

INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The Indians of the United States and Canada command the attention of every traveler throughout those two countries. Archeological remains, such as those of the cliffdwellers of the southwest and the mound builders of the Mississippi Valley, among other interesting sites, deserve the attention given them by the discriminating traveler.

The seasonal ceremonies of different sections, some of which are open to outsiders, present an unforgettable experience for those able to witness them.

The American Indian, in all sections of these countries which once belonged to him, has much to offer in his interpretation of the lives of his ancestors and in his endeavors to reproduce for your inspection and purchase, the arts which made them famous. According to the section which you visit, you will find pottery, blankets, jewelry and other products for sale.

LATIN AMERICA

Below the Rio Grande and the states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, you enter a completely foreign land—foreign in language, history and customs. Many of the people of Latin America are of native Indian stock. Others are descendants of the Spaniards and Portuguese who settled these regions and who created from them extensive and wealthy colonial empires. These countries, early in the nineteenth century, broke away from the mother countries, and formed the independent nations we know today.

MEXICO. The country immediately south of us, Mexico, has had an interesting history. Conquered by Cortez, it became one of the important outposts of the Spanish empire. From its settlements were sent those missionaries who settled much of our southwest. Its capital, Mexico City, contains the oldest university on the North American continent. The city is noted for its many beautiful parks, buildings and avenues; and is a center of the art and culture of this section of Latin America. Its museum contains the famous calendar stone of the Aztecs. Other monuments of that interesting people from whom Cortez wrested control are either in the city or within easy reach. The Pyramids of Teotihuacan, the floating gardens of Xochimilco, are constant attractions for the visitor. The markets of Mexico City are most interesting and on successive days are devoted to the distinctive products of different cities and towns.

Other cities of Mexico which you may wish to visit are: Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, famous seaside resort; Puebla, center of the tile-making industry; Tehuacan, of the mineral springs; Oaxaca, noted for its archeological monuments and its great Indian markets; Taxco and Guanjuato, silver centers; Mazatlan, picturesque seaport; Cuernavaca, beautiful city very near Mexico City itself. Of special interest to persons interested in natural phenomena, is Paricutin, volcano which has had its beginning in our century.

Sports which the visitor to Mexico may enjoy are the bull-fighting with the season from October to March; JAI ALAI, that

fast, exciting Spanish ball game; and charro riding and roping which takes place every Sunday in Chapultepec Park.

One special section of Mexico is of special interest to the tourist who is interested in the civilizations of the American Indian. At Chichen Itza, and extending from this site in Yucatan into Guatemala, are the great monuments of the Mayas, that most highly developed civilization of the Indians of the hemisphere. The Mayan civilization has been compared to that of the ancient Greeks. Their priests were accomplished astronomers and mathematicians; their builders and artists have left remarkable monuments to their art. These Indians had a well-developed system of hieroglyphics, and an organized calendar. Chichen Itza has accommodations for travelers, and is well worth a visit.

THE WEST INDIES. The romantic setting, the beautiful climate, the quaint cities, make the West Indies of the Spanish Main a wonderful spot for a vacation. You may reach this vacationland by plane or boat. You may go to one place for your entire stay, or you may go on one of the delightful Caribbean cruises, stopping at several ports. This is the land of Columbus, the Spanish conquistadors, Sir Henry Morgan and his fellow buccaneers, and the black Napoleon, Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Havana, capital of Cuba, 'pearl of the Antilles,'; Kingston, capital of Jamaica, 'the most beautiful island in the world,'; Nassau, capital of the Bahamas; Port au Prince, capital of Haiti; Curacao, of the Netherlands West Indies; are just a few of the places which offer you beautiful scenery, exotic flowers, sports of all kinds, including exciting deepsea fishing, dancing under tropical stars, swimming in the blue Carribean or bathing in limpid mountain pools. You may visit the ramparts of the Spaniards; you may visit the haunts of pirates; you may visit sugar plantations; you may see where famous rums and liqueurs are made; you may shop.

BERMUDA. While not a part of the West Indies, this crown colony of Great Britain, in the Atlantic only about six hundred miles from New York, offers much the same attractions. This

group of islands, discovered by the Spaniard, Juan Bermudez in the sixteenth century, offers an ideal climate the whole year; excellent golf courses, hotels and beaches; quaint scenes, with vari-colored houses and beautiful flowers and foliage. There are few automobiles on the island, making a peaceful, leisurely existance. St. George, its first capital, and Hamilton, the present capital, are the principal towns.

PANAMA, crossroads of the world, is the link between the continents of the Western Hemisphere, and, through the Panama Canal, joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Panama City, at the Pacific end of the canal, is one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the world. Here the traveler finds people from all over the world and the shops reflect in their wares this diversity of population.

Panama City is of interest in its beauty and its history. One of the ports of Spain's great silver fleet, and center of trade for the empire, it was taken and sacked by Sir Henry Morgan in one of the most spectacular feats of the era of the buccaneers. Today it is a port of call for all ships passing through the canal, and is the capital of the Republic of Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA

At the eastern end of the Isthmus of Panama begins the continent of South America. Its northern part lies athwart the equator, its jungles drained by the mighty Amazon River; its southern tip is cold, bleak and stormy. The continent contains ten independent countries and the Guianas, British, French and Dutch.

ARGENTINA is a great cattle raising and agricultural country. Its gauchos are the picturesque cowboys of the pampas, where yerba mate is the favored drink. Buenos Aires, a modern upto-date city, is its capital. Wide avenues, beautiful churches and other buildings make it one of the outstanding cities of the world.

BRAZIL, land of coffee, rubber, diamonds and orchids, is the largest of the South American countries. Its beautiful capital,

Rio de Janeiro, is unique among the cities of the world. Situated on one of the world's finest harbors, lively and gay, this city is the former seat of a branch of the royal family of Portugal. It combines a charming air of tradition with modern living. Its mosaic paved streets; its beautiful beaches, parks, buildings and avenues, make it an unforgettable experience for the traveler. Sao Paulo, the large city of the south of Brazil, is a great industrial center and the coffee capital. It has, besides the coffee, another claim to distinction: here at the Butantan Snake Farm are developed life-saving serums for snake bites and tropical diseases.

PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY, the two smallest countries of the continent, are not small in their attractions for the tourist. Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, charms with its old world, leisurely air, and its colorful markets. Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, offers smart, sophisticated entertainment in one of the world's lovelier cities.

CHILE is a long, narrow country on the Pacific Coast, separated from Argentina and Brazil, with whom it makes up the ABC powers, by the high peaks of the Andes. Its capital, Santiago, smart, cosmopolitan and Spanish in flavor, with all facilities for exciting sports, is especially appealing to those in search of sunshine and fun.

BOLIVIA AND PERU are the Andean countries with large Indian populations. Here in Bolivia is Lake Titicaca, literally a lake in the clouds and the highest navigable body of water in the world. La Paz is its capital, a city of steep streets, picturesque houses, interesting markets. Peru is the center of one of the most fascinating Indian civilizations of the past. The Incas, noted for their remarkable buildings; their great, well-organized empire; their beautiful artistry in gold, textiles, ceramics, and feathers, are a never-ending source of interest. Cuzco, at one time the headquarters of the Incas, had the famous Temple of the Sun, with its great disc of solid gold. From this city you may travel by autocarril to Machu Picchu, believed to be the city from which this remarkable Inca civilization came, and to which

it retreated from the Spaniards. On top of the Andes, this site is a remarkable tribute to the engineering genius of these Indians.

ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA are also Andean countries. Quito, the capital of Ecuador, while it sits on top of the equator, is so high up in the Andes that it has a climate of perpetual spring. Here is Mount Cotopaxi, highest active volcano in the world. Bogota, capital of Colombia, is a center of art and culture. The life of the city is leisurely, modern and gently romantic. Colombia is also a land of orchids, Cali being a famous center for this exotic flower.

VENEZUELA is the land of oil, of history and romance. On the Spanish Main, its cities were the prey of pirates. Caracas, beautiful capital of the country, is the birthplace of Simon Bolivar, liberator of South America. Its old churches, quaint, tile-roofed houses, narrow streets, charm the visitor.

CUSTOMS OF THE UNITED STATES

If you travel outside of the United States or its possessions, you must face customs officials on your return. If you are on a boat or a plane, customs slips will be given to you on which you are to declare all purchases. You will fill out these forms and present them to the designated official before landing, or crossing the border. You are allowed to bring \$500 worth of goods into the country duty free. The inspector will compute the duty on all articles above that figure. You must pay the amount assessed. Your sales slips or memoranda of purchases should be presented at this time for a guide in computing duties.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES IN THE UNITED STATES

		Altitude
Mountain	Location	Feet
Mount McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Mount Whitney		

Mount Elbert	Colorado	14,420
Mount Rainier	Washington	14,408
Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,823
Gannett Peak	Wyoming	13,785
Kings Peak	Utah	13,498
North Truchas Pk	New Mexico	13,306
Bdv. Pk. White Mts	Nevada	13,145
Granite Peak	Montana	12,850
Borah Peak	ldaho	12,655
San Francisco Peak	Arizona	12,611
Mount Hood	Oregon	11,253
Mount Apo	Philippines	9,610
El Capitan	Texas	8,700
Harney Peak	South Dakota	7,242
Clingmans Dome	Tennessee	6,644
Mount Washington		
Mount Rogers	Virginia	5,719
Mount Marcy	New York	5,344
Mount Katahdin	Maine	5,267
Black Mesa	Oklahoma	4,978
Spruce Knob	West Virginia	4,860
Brasstown Bald	Georgia	4.768
Mount Mansfield	Vermont	4.393
Big Black Mountain		
Sassafras Mountain		
Mount Graylock		
Black Butte	North Dakota	3,468
Backbone Mountain		
Negro Mountain		
raegro rarountam	omisyrvama	0,210

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN LAKES THE GREAT LAKES

Lake		Area	
Superior	31,820	square	miles
Michigan			66

Huron	23,010	66	ce
	9,940	"	44
Ontario		66	44
		Are	a in
Lake	Location S	quare	Miles
Lake of the Woods			
	Louisiana		
Champlain			-
St. Clair			460
Salton Sea			
Winnebago	Wisconsin		215
Tahoe	California		193
Leech			
Yellowstone	Wyoming		140
Malheur			
Summer			
Calcasieu			
Moosehead			
Devils	North Dakota		111
Owens	California		101
Honey	California		100

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

In addition to such sources as your travel agent, the railroads, bus, air and steamship lines, there are the following suggestions to be made if you wish detailed information on any area you plan to visit.

THE UNITED STATES

RECREATIONAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES. A map issued by the United States Travel Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. This map has information on the National Parks, Monuments, Historic Sites, Forests, Trails, and other outstanding recreational features of the country.

THE AMERICAN GUIDE, edited by H. G. Alsberg, published by Hastings House, New York, is a detailed directory of routes, cities and towns of the United States.

THE WPA GUIDES OF THE STATES, published by various publishers, have much of interest to offer on the outstanding features and history of the individual states.

THE TOURIST OR PUBLICITY BUREAUS maintained by every State and usually located in the capital, will send maps and descriptive literature to the inquirer.

ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO

The steamship companies serving these States and this possession are excellent sources of information for the traveler and will send descriptive literature and other materials.

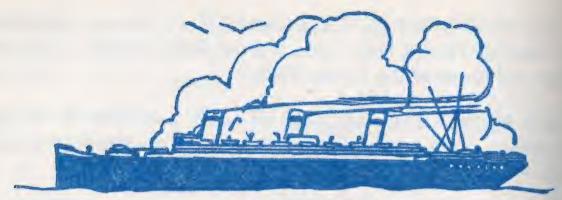
Each of these places has Publicity or Tourist Bureaus which may be addressed at Juneau, Honolulu and San Juan respectively.

LATIN AMERICA

THE SOUTH AMERICAN HANDBOOK (latest edition) is an English publication which contains detailed and comprehensive information on the countries of this region.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, Washington, D. C. also will send the traveler information.

THE CONSULATES AND TOURIST INFORMATION BUREAUS of the different countries will provide you with literature, maps and other information.



"EN ROUTE"

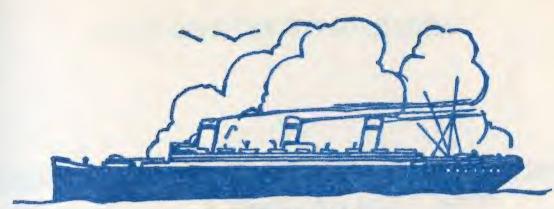
CAPTAIN

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THE LOG-EN ROUTE

DATE	COURSE	POSITION	RUN	REMARKS



RETURNING

CAPTAIN

DATE

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THE LOG-RETURNING

DATE	COURSE	POSITION	RUN	REMARKS

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TRIP

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TRIP

EVENT Date with a Brezilian DATE Ala 4, 1962 wolf, Brasilia zoo

a real voodoo ceremon, at Sumare, - macumba.

EVENT Visiting Vila Vella DATE Jan. 6, 1963
A seeing the Inplands
Morthwest of Civilibra

gesneriad at Bariquis Jan. 8, 1963

Squassi !!!

Lowlight of trif

EVENT Visit & Quinta Dallarda Day 21, 1963

Inca ruins at Pachacamae.

EVENT Setting home!!! DATE Febr 23, 1963

EVENT DATE _____

EVENT DATE_____

EVENT DATE_____

EVENT DATE_____

Date Dec. 7, 1962

Place Branchia & Rio de Janeuro

Date 26.28, 62

Place Rio de Janeiro Lo São Paulo

Date Jan. 3, 63

Place São Paulo & Curitiba

Date Jan. 10,63 - Jan. 11,63 Place Curitiba & Foz de Iguassú, then to Catarata, argentina

Date Jan, 12, 63 - Jan 22, 63

Place (Hotel Regidon) Brenos aires

ITINERARY

Date Jan-23 - Jan. 31, 1963

Place (Savoy Hotel) Lina, Peru

Date Jan. 31 - Febr. 12, 1963 Place (Menendez Hotel), Cali, Colombia

Date Feb. 12-13, 1963

Place Residencia Steves, Bogota

Date Feb. 13-16

Place Hotel Nutibara, Medellin

Date Feb. 16-17

Place Hotel Panama - Hilton, Panama City

Date Feb. 17-22

Place Barro Colorado Island, C. Z.

SOUVENIRS FOR

EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED

Date Dec. 3,1862 Monday

Place new york to Brasilia

Weather excellent

We left n. G. International aufort at 8 AM on a Pan american jet plane, apparety 144 at 11 we were served a lunch of checke breest, colory-muchroom soup, saled, fetel four & offee. at 12 we came down at San Juan, Puerto Rico for 45 minutes very wind, + hot. We heard boby chickens peoper in boxes on theirion from a hetcher with a Spanish name, & saw about 6 large books of them about 2 " Sure came down in Port of Spain Friendad for 45 minute, of collected our first is sect by searching in the wed outside the customs office whe supt of the other passengers were inside the bar at 7 30 (9 30 Brazil time) we arrived at Brasilia after a long dark flight over grungly trovers with only lightness in the east with we were right at Brasila.

Date See. 12, 1962 Wadnosday
Place Pin

Place Red

Weather Warm of clouds; Rumid

Date Dec. 13, 1962 Thursday

Place Ris

Weather Cloudy, worm, Sunid-, light showers

We got say camera at the Zeiss place & day they the west to the sourcement this morning of andorished declared nothing was wrong with it! I But more know Queles the few beetles there, I her enterviews with where my Wester meter ladgore, so Jean I not tale fiction the entervologists that she want to write up, should atthe OC Donna Maria Magdalone, Pertheo friend & the a look at the effect. Wont 11 Bortha cano in very editor of the Institute a publication, had in Kitzs of the worse because of the drop in the oringerest lat unboled, I showed me the western Bregilian frego the general communist dictator trail in the governo already for me-perhaps 40 years on - 200 aperinous inall. She had all the same asked her friend Dona Edmes Assomere had broadgland in the now benefit on the Capied Cabral Velhoto take us shoffing, sout 4 we met rice, block-eight bean I rawonion, stock (tough, batwith bert went first & the Guerrans store which was a adolicions flower), coffee flowed box mille Vorange marmly fearful clientent did not have the stanfed piccosto Then some In the look us up on the roof to so the roally be embroidered that wanted Then als took us to magnificant vow of this ag the distant city Coronador 3 to whore gens are sold both seld unself two the new made roads & factories at the foot of the hell had a wonder full time looking at their town malines, whichded not infrare it is my ofinion. The library on topages a methypts, agree marines of garnets. We get as Iromandered it worderful intricate carvings smay all years tournalise, which work to catty ansidered destrict table legs table tops a gord wide of thomated walked us back sour hotel, alouta a single stat of jacaranda wood, alequitate, the DC miletter busy of faccinating lat an Mochisto ding fadforourtage back town dwell esturch toff towder the shops.

Date San. 1, 1963 Date Der. 31, 1962 Monday Tuesday Place Las Paulo Place São Paulo & Sontos Weather Rainy, cloudy, then heavy rain Weather Cloudy, rainy asit had found all right, the canal had overflowed the Wederided & go & Santo to day, so we arrived at the brees teximen could hardly get me to the museum, Dorice station at 930 were solt tectes for the 102 kms which left out at 12, as we had planned to got the historical moseum, about 1, & finally arrived at Santo after a ride three the The restaurant near the museum was not ofen, so Padro Ferraire beautiful moventains. Then we learned we could not get any showed us a working ments lunch, I while se were extingened return toolet will be morrow!! But Ilhought of the the flies that wanted to share our food, Bokornann came in & railway, so we planned to try that First we had lunch at ask us totherhouse & seeks collections at 20 clock It is 4 the lujurious attantico-Hotel, & then walled on the beach min from the museum, so we got a tapi. He brilt hisoun house of collected shells timest for an hour, of I photographed some with a lab room in which there are 12000 frogs be collected ships at anchor the beach insported now by cast up succes 957, + lots of beatles, + a fine library (for Breg 1)/4 trush + too many people. We finally got a tape & taken thereof the 6, and the grand nother cutallowed menter to the station at Jundeae, & got there at 2 PM & boughton her Healso like plants of has lots of succeeding mosty return techets for the 40 clock train. Then was not time & swhich Brow. He is ligion in paratypes of several of his go was bach & the bouch so photographed the 1641 church Spories, He left before 4 & west X the Cruzeineds Sul offer next door, + some feefle of street Reserves at 3 30 the line loge To theire my grounglesses Worldger believe it they had be beform the bled the belot man fix was for the YPM trainst sent back & Rio!! Cow well be returned here by Electrosides and was wegot abound & sat with 4 Thefore starting and at They I then we picked up my felms which were not too the clation in SP there were notapies, and was raining so britished a man filter of some britter of plates for Doison the we had & walls to our hotel! What a day !!

awhile & saithermon & stars for the first time.

EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED

Date Jan. 24, 1963

Place Limia and Pachacamac

Weather Fair and cool Date Jan. 25, 1963 Friday.
Place Lina, and 106 Km. E. into the andes at 3500M. Weather Fair, then cloudy of fine rain at the pass. This morning we went to the museum at 9, & found We started will Dr. Ferraya this 2 a sustants at 8-lt tool Co Nous friend, & Ferreyra, the director, but & Wellard, the buran low Aget beyond the city & start & clink. The mountains ter tetelogist, is in France. After slowing us all overthe got higher + higher, at first on groch & a little brown cretar museum, which is too crowded as Dr. F. said as west to but as clouds condonsed, some grow. The great I a little adobe annex which contain the freg collection, + terrices for crops on the slopes were first made by the Is where the girl assistent & Dr. Hellard showed no the card meas, Dr. Freed dans till in use le passed three somestes tatatogic of some 800 entries, mat of which Ishall of town one of which had been partly destroyed by a land shall The museum closed at 1 & Dr F sent un forme in the museum Dyears ago. We first stopped & collect at about 5000 ft. 5 I bus, & will take us collecting to morrow - Weashed for som after we started uperard again, I felt the scrocke hadache a town the afternoon of a nice looking part - Zuelua men degines of nausea He stopped at Km 90 thwas much less a weth a necessar & driver took us & 2 others to the fre Inca enthus us tic glost collecting Then we had lanchatas male A Some runs at Parhacamae, which was the Hol, City dist, restaurent, but had only to 4 2 a choese sandwich. We I the laces lost never rains, the huge pyramid of sur west on again & the pass, at 10500 pt, & Scotlocket more hicken a dried bricks was in good shape with bestiger of red blooked for frags at a wet cliff. The Briwn anget fassion frag If yellow paint still on the walls of the "macle Chamber" to beautiful red by, of which they colligive me builts. Itook I throward swe southe has museum with potter, realf many whoto, but as rain was beginning & fell we started tweet wearing from the old graves at Paracos andle back at 2 arriving of the hold at 5 Nores stood of all I wayback we saw the lovel homeolgarders of Frisaflows just fero, but I was really best . and In not going & light

1000	EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED	EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED
	Date Jan. 26, 1963 Saturday	Date Jan. 27,1963 Sunday
	Place Lima	Place Lima and suburbs
	Weather Fine, sunny, than cool & mid	
	Our botanist friends took us & the big Indie	I wrote 40 forteerd home this morning! We went on
		the city town at 3, & saw Estre Rous, a hourtiful Colonial
		discling with supert tiles + carrings, where a cute testing
100 1000		shell with to the porter velled a lovely game of chestle-
		string. Then we saw a historical society home, much more
1 10 (20)		grand but her affecting, the Remar acrosstle rison, the
	ian speak Queekua (& aread least part Indian) the	ourthouse the cothechel when ligamo is brused the
-	lavegiven me the Indian names & meaning as well	inquisition house, the subarbo of San Isider & hurafters
	associantes nanco The marketures unbelievel,	ingresortein house, the subarbo of San Sadre & Sweetbres. I took quite a few ptato. We got
	dirt & smelly, talsoquet dayerous, as Dr. Flad	home at 5 20 and think the guide wanted & shortened.
100	warned us of many robberies & often murders	
		A. B. Ignorthe nice forter 10 sols to brug meet for his bitty
	Some, & sordid Doris & withour Persevian friends	and somehow think le Dob it too!
	Is talk forms we did not have any troubs. The	
[h]	faces were after interesting & thick like in quit	Later (916 PM.) My first "earthquake", or at least an
	pretty will thile block hairt shing upes But the	
	are annat like too, like the ngros, or we get the failing	
100 100		offmy table all day!

Date Feg. 17, 1963 Sunday Date

Place Parama City and Borro Colorado Island

Weather Fine, warm, then cloudy & humid Weather

At 11 we get the train for Frigiles, where a native the sugar, pods, of later the "fig", a farth, tamed have many med us with the launch. It was a very feccary, camed by down near the bitchen rough ride a cross the cased & the Island We and our To fire of occlots are found bery, but we did not baggary rade up the killow the cognition wagen, of found swam, to night. Afterdark Boca the Panamene but Mrs. Here, Bernett of Mrs. They were very hind took me night collecting, & & Bannett of Mrs. First.

I showed us the animals of the air conditioned library, came along. It was something for me is descend a

Place

We lad an excellent lunch then unfacted, then set hundred stop concrete stops outon jungle trail to on the force watching the birds. Many big boats went to foke about among dead leaves for frage Boce

by as in this lake the go under their own person. The connect 5 Fitzinger's frago of Crebbs got I, but lirdlife is very affarent, as or of endula "nests por arrow poison frago. I was charmed again with

Leglor farests Boef popping in & out We saw & playing on forms beside the stream We bunted

feeding at the flowering shrubs. Just befreder too dry here for mot kinds of frage & be out.

Later 7 or 8 toucas flying singly. an ospray to the lab by another stop flight of concrete

was busy cataling fish at the slove an Three blacks. I madaged & identify the frogs. Crebbs is red-tailed months gowere in a cecropia tree after a former pupil of Dr. Hobbs & will get crayfish for him.

Date Feb. 18, 1963 Ronday

Date Fet. 19, 1963 Tuesday

Place Berro Coloredo Island

Weather Cloudy, warm, humid.

Weather Cloudy, humid, rainy.

Place Barro Glorador Ikland

luring room allday. We watched Mr. Crebbs lord morning + santrainforest plants - huge figtree nots, I he banded 15 lords, of which I got photos trushs with mosses, ferns it shelf-funging of all the different ones. There were Too 8 blue t white a lovely orange color, roots everywhere, I great I have ming brids in the bush beside the steps when naches overgrown with creeping philodendrous! wome down to breakfast. The howler markeys other plants. We did not see many mosts after in the jungle sounded off several times during last night sheavy rain, nor a single frog, but the day. In the afternoon 2 of the topicocene whom we got back we found dozens of tiny uf & the betteren door to get each a big pan seet ticks crawling on us & beginning outsoh of bread squash & carrets, after dark we This after non I identified my snake as the bronzo but on the ensect light yget several good vine snake, & read another argan story half leettes atthette mot common insects were through . Dr. Moyricken came in for dinner, t is moltis, bees of flies as well as mosquitos quita nice young man. - I was collecting inset, Several kinds of katzdid - very large onco - at the window light for Doris, when a big

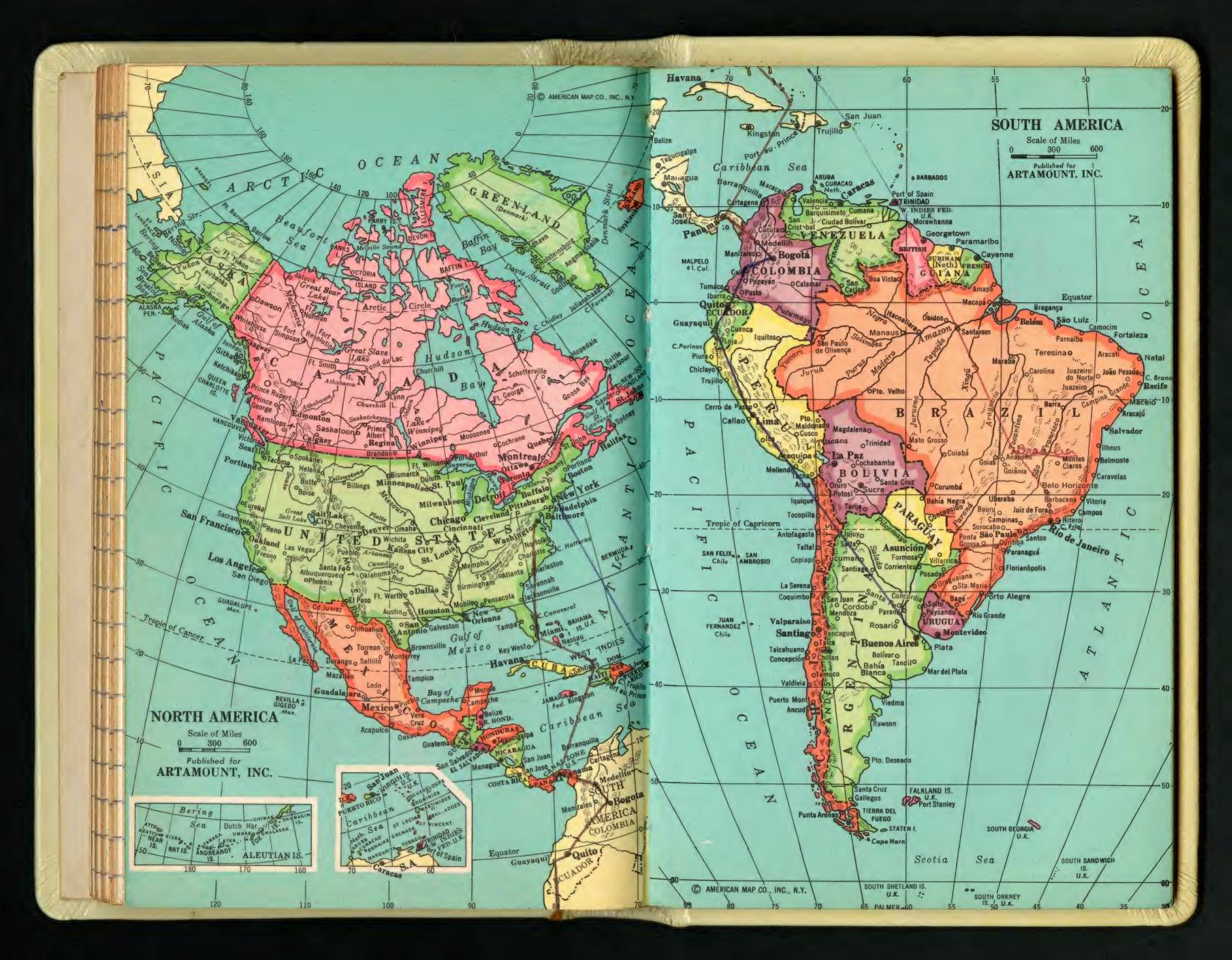
We were both tod, & coursely went vatade the We took a walk along the Wheeler Trail this were busting the mother ton. mantide green batydid turned around of nipped my finger grasshoppers could be ferocious!

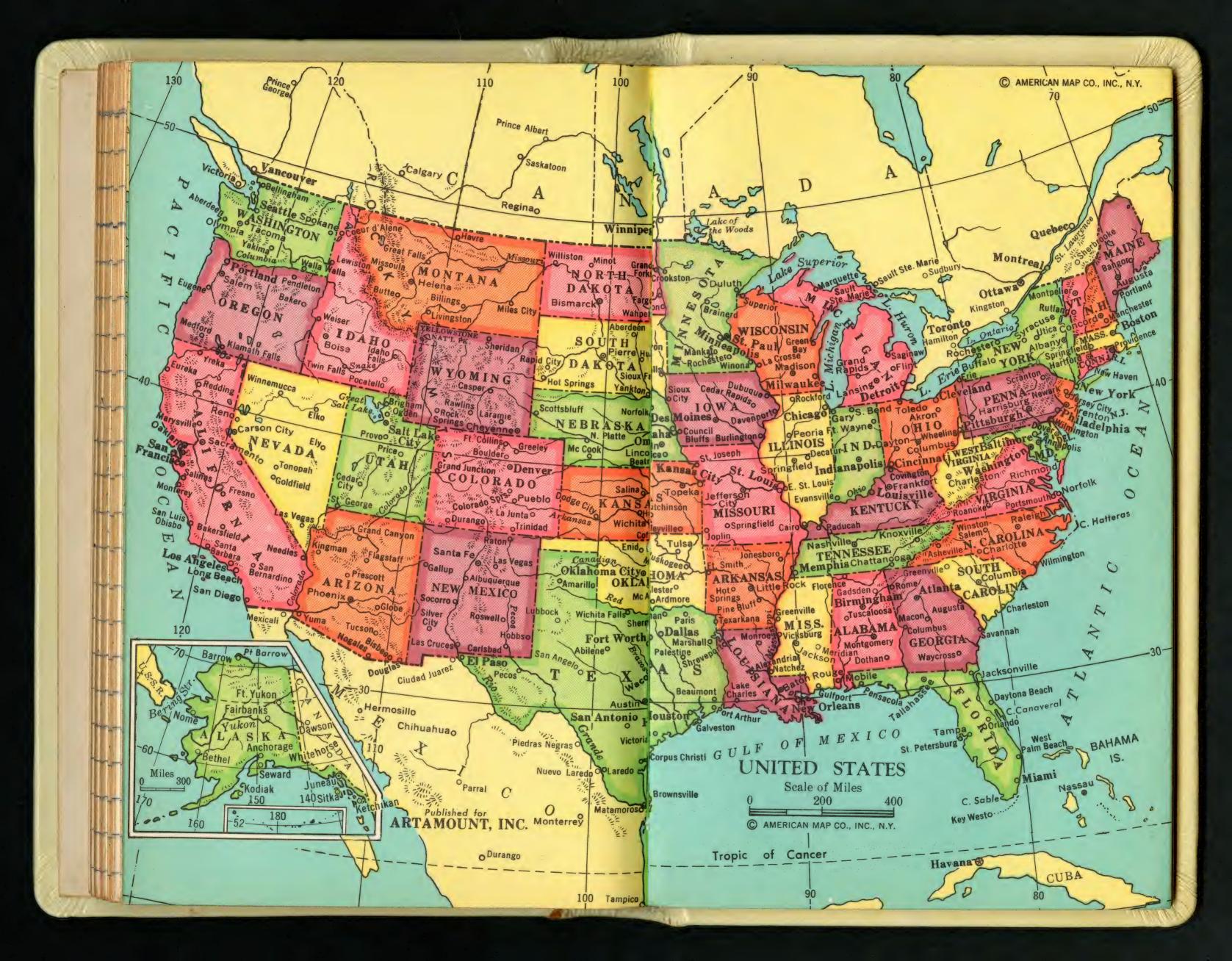
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	90 EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED	EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED 9/
	Date	Date
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	Weather	Weather
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Date	UNITED STATES _ AFCHANISTAN _ ARGENTINA _ AUSTRALIA _ BELGIUM UNITED NATIONS
Place	
Weather	BOLIVIA BRAZIL BURMA CANADA CHILE CHINA -10
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	ECUADOR EL SALVADOR ETHIOPIA FINLAND FRANCE GERMANY
	GHANA GREECE GUATEMALA B HAITI HONDURAS HUNGARY -10-
	ICELAND INDIA INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND
	ISRAEL FEALY JAPAN JORDAN LEBANON LIBERIA
	LUXEMBOURG MEXICO MOROCCO NETHERLANDS NEW ZEALAND NICARAGUA 30
	NORWAY PAKISTAN PANAMA PARAGUAY PERU PHILIPPINES
	POLAND PORTUGAL ROMANIA SAUDI ARABIA SOUTH AFRICA SPAIN
	SUDAN SWEDEN SWITZERLAND CHAILAND TUNISIA TURKEY 50-
	U. S. S. R. UNITED ARAB REP. UNITED KINGDOM URUGUAY VENEZUELA YUGOSLAVIA
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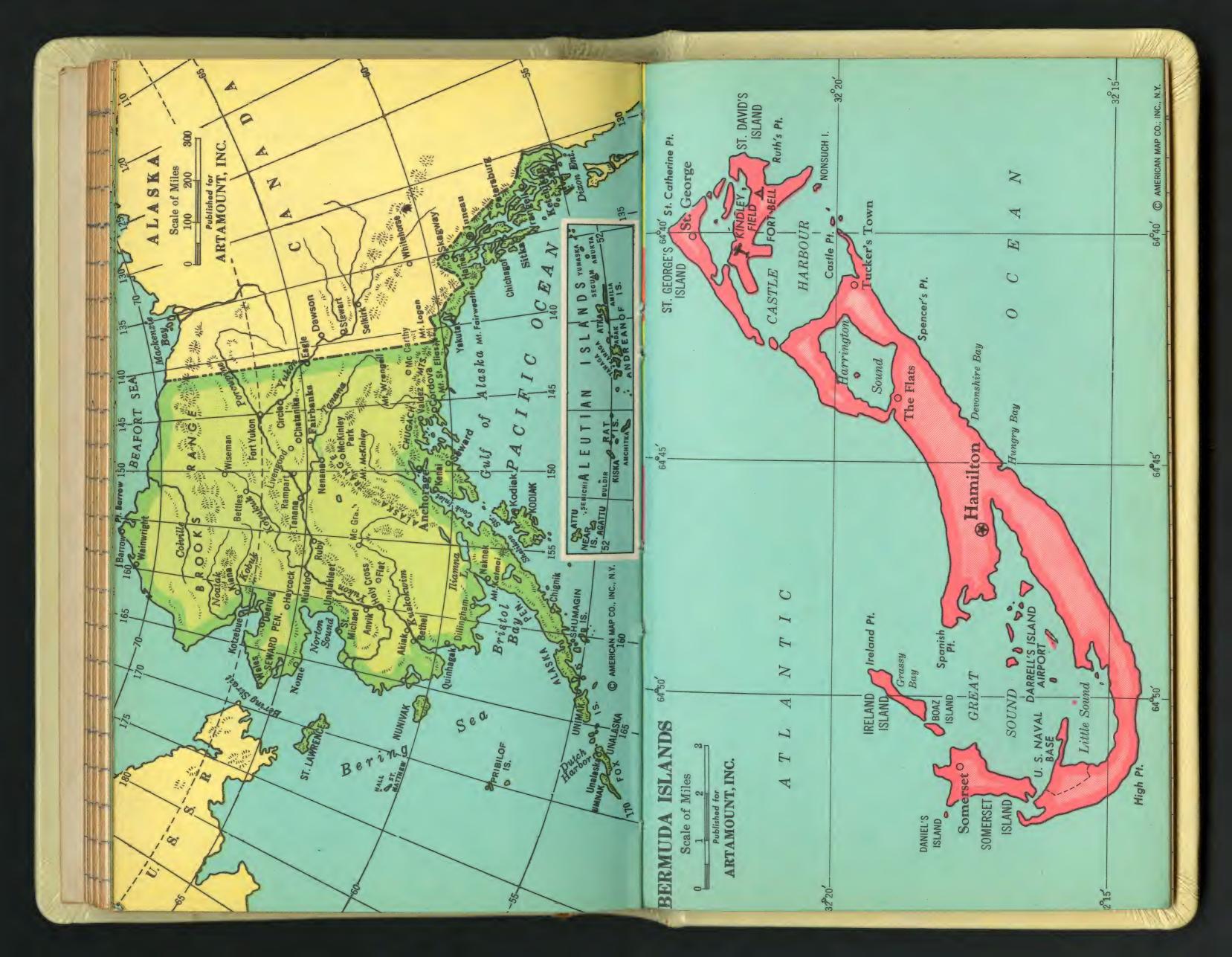














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LETTER REGISTER TO WHOM SENT

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1 &7. Hobbs	Dec. 6, 1962
2 Alse	
3 Winds, Frances	11 8, 11
4 Horton Hobbs, John Bakerein	
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17 Harton	Jan 11
18 Jangolini, Bortha	Jan. 14
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20 Helen Wood, Jean Loyd	" /2
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PASSPORT DATA DATE ISSUED _ 90/ 20, 1962 WHERE ISSUED Washington, D.C. EXPIRATION DATE hor 20, 1967 (5 years NOTES_

TRAIN SCHEDULES

PLANE SCHEDULES

Dec, 3, 1962 Lo. Rew York 9 AM avs. Brasilie 9 30 P.M.

Dec. 5, 1962 - Lv. Brasilia 1230 19M. Ovr. Rio de Janeiro 5 P.M. Dec. 26, 1962 - Lv. Rio de Janeiro 130PM

Jan. 3, 1963 - Lev. São Paulo 2 PM.

Jan. 10, 1963 - Le. Curitiba 10 A.M.

Jan. 11, 1963 - Liv. Cedarata Organtina at 8 PM. arr. Buenos aires 230 A.M. on Jan. 12

Jan. 31, 1963 - Ev. Buenovaires 10 45 PM.

arr. Lina midnight Lina time.

Jan. 31, 1963 - Lv. Lime at 8 A.M.

ours. Cali, Colombia at 2 PM.

Feb. 12, 1963 dv. Cali at 4 50 PM. Cov. Bogota at 5 50 PM.

Feb. 13, 1963 Lv. Bogota at 420 pm av. Medellin at 520 pm

Feb. 16, 1963 Lv. Inedellin at 11 AM. avr. Panama City at 1 PM.

(by train Feb. 17 for Barro Colorade Id. by was of Frigoles, and launch. Return & Panama City Feb. 22).

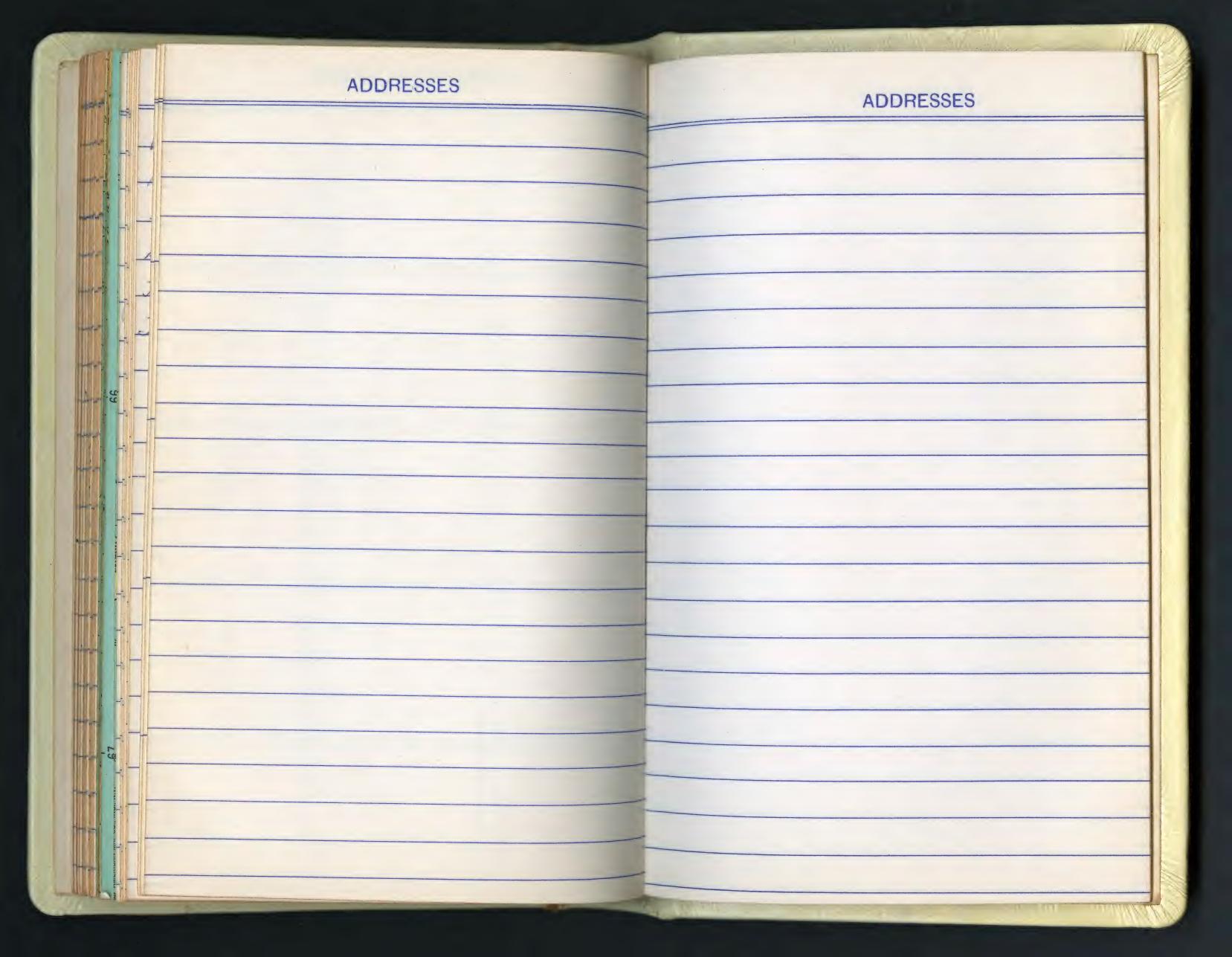
Feb. 22, 1963 Lv. Panama City at 5 30 PM arr. Mami 830 PM.

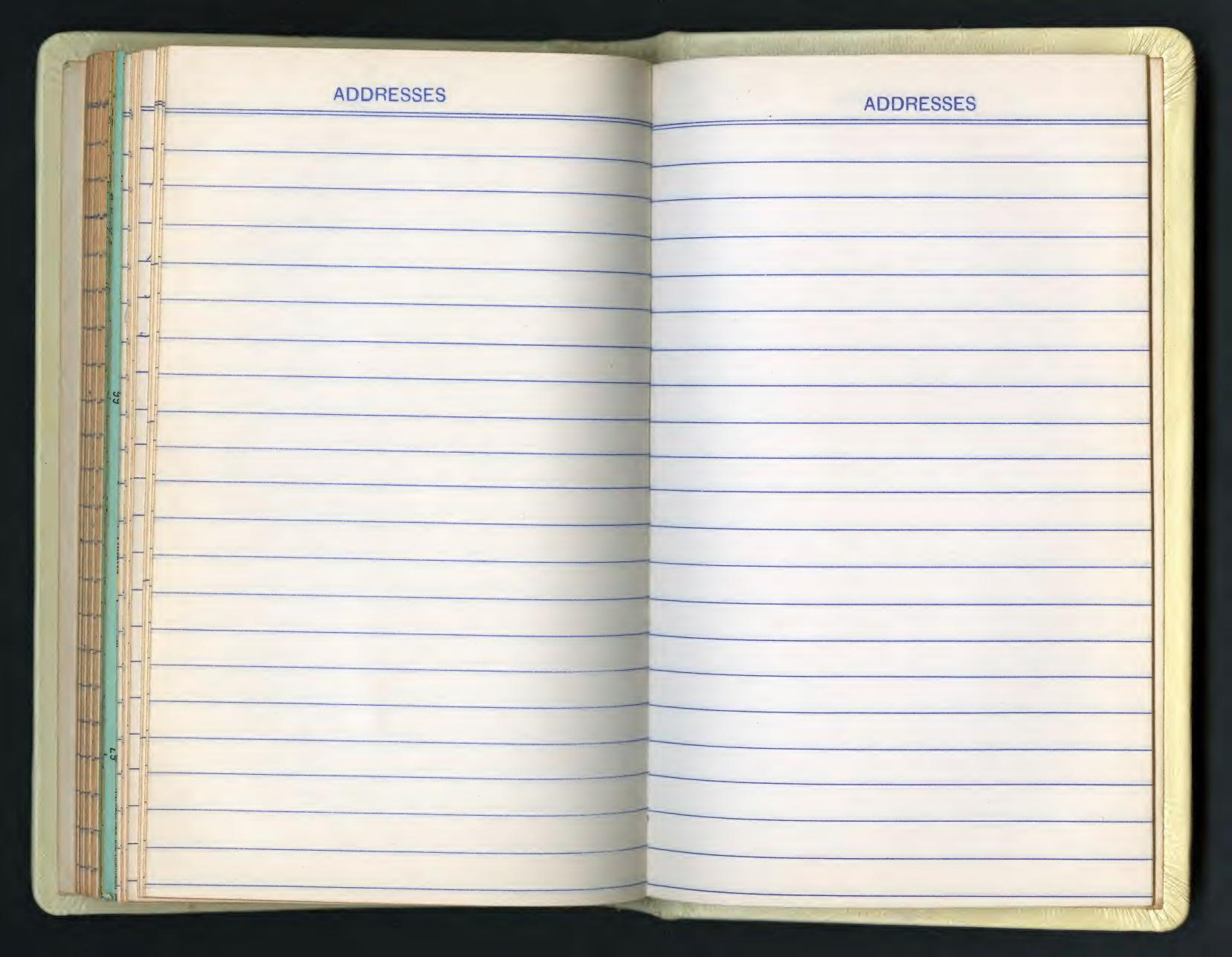
Feb. 23, 1963 Lv. Miami at 9 55 AM. avr. Washington at 1 P.M.

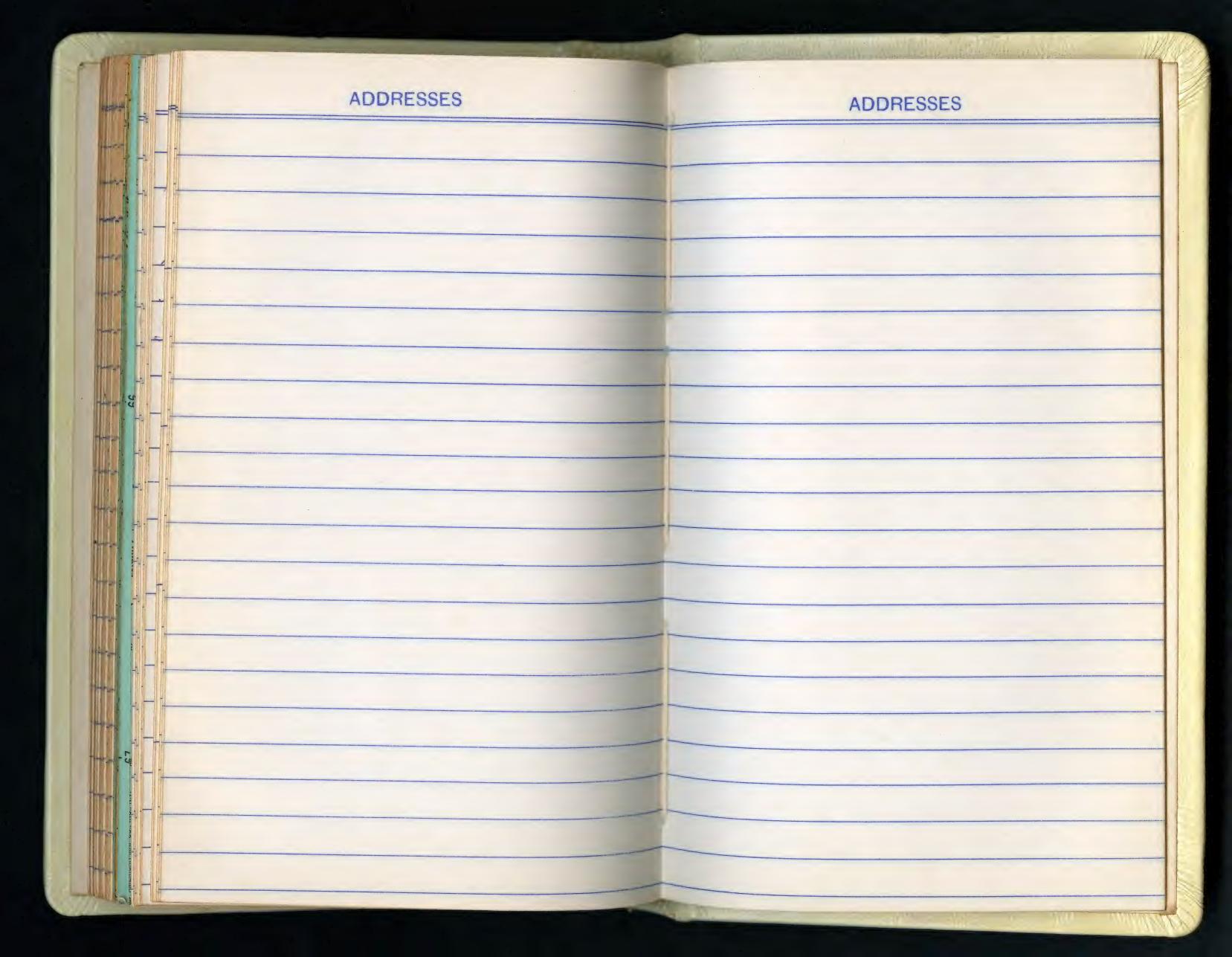
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99	Hotel Menendez, Cali Colombia Jan. 31- Feb. 12	
	Residencia Steves, Bogotá " Feb. 12-13 Votel Nutibara Modellia " Feb. 12-16	
	Hotel Nutibara Medellin " Feb, 13-16 Hotel Panama Hilton Panama City Feb 16-17 Barro Colorado Id. Laboratory Feb 17-22	
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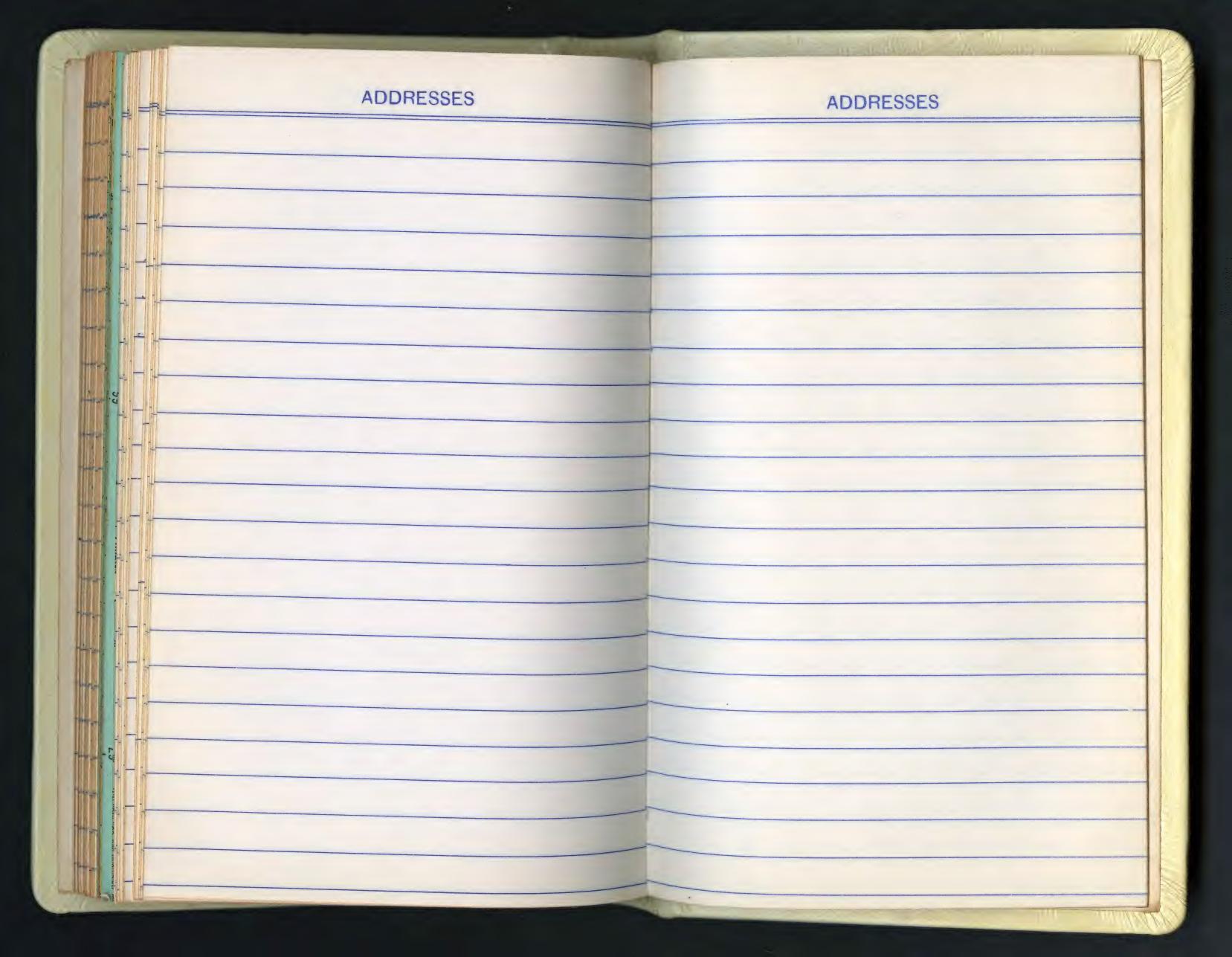
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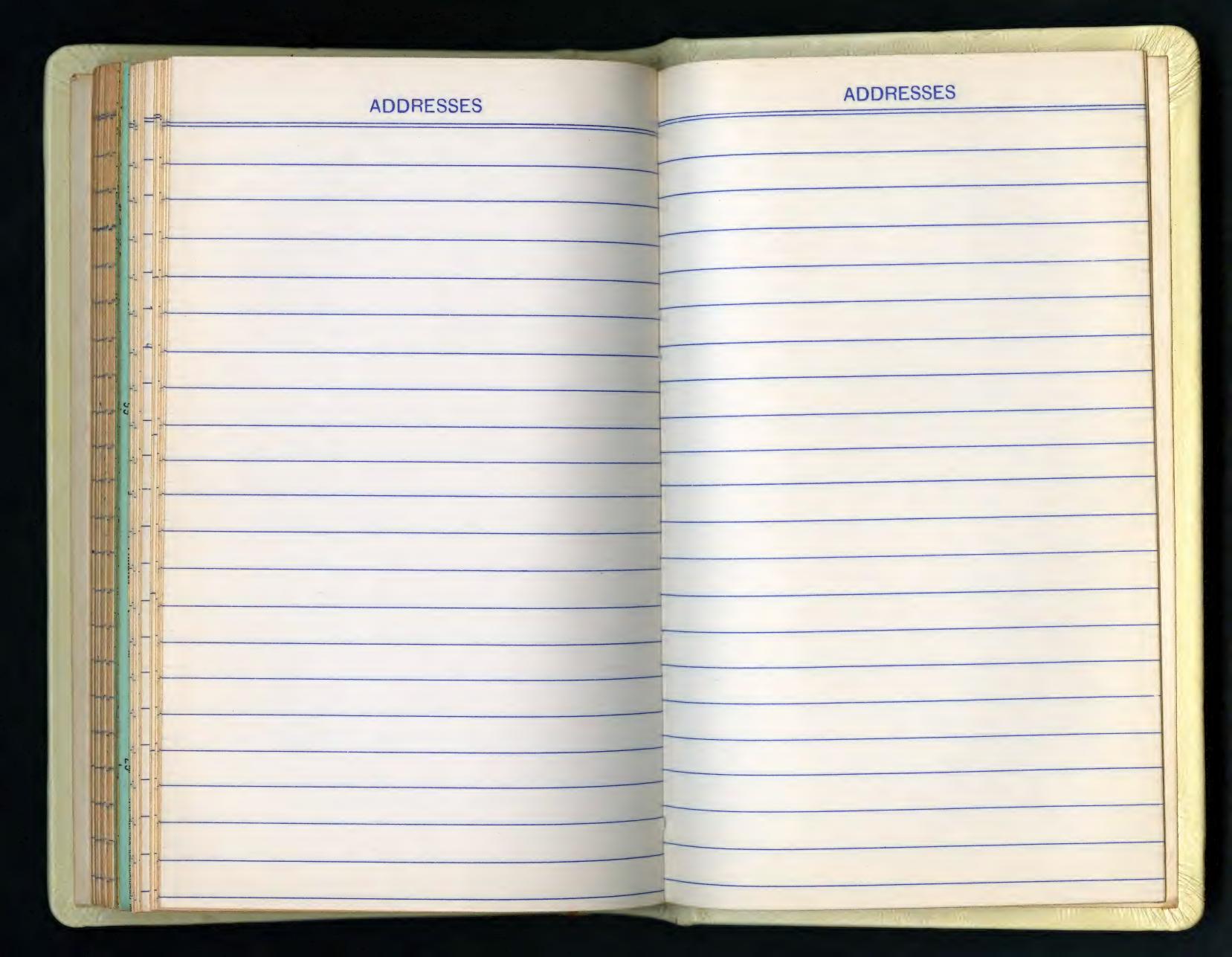
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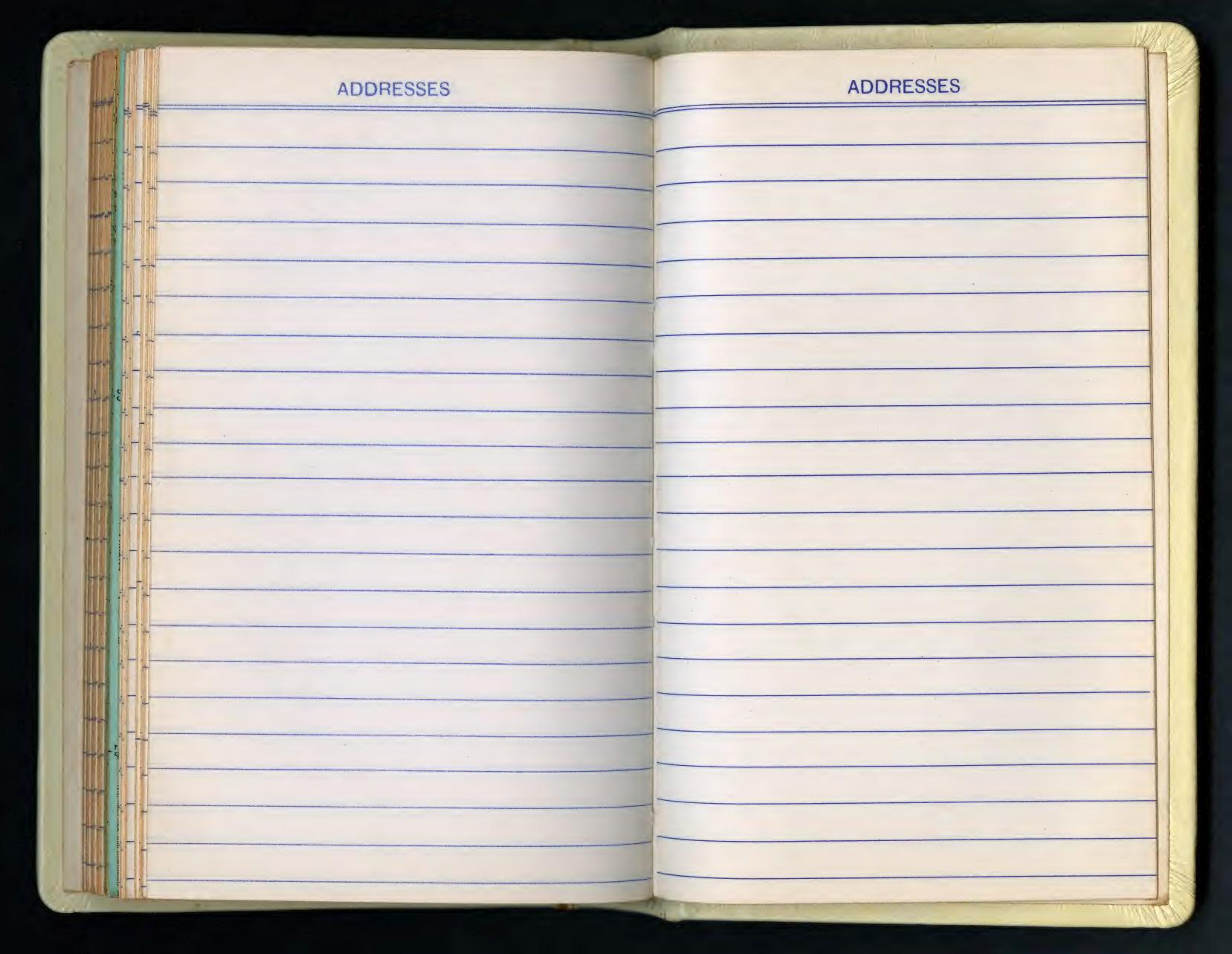






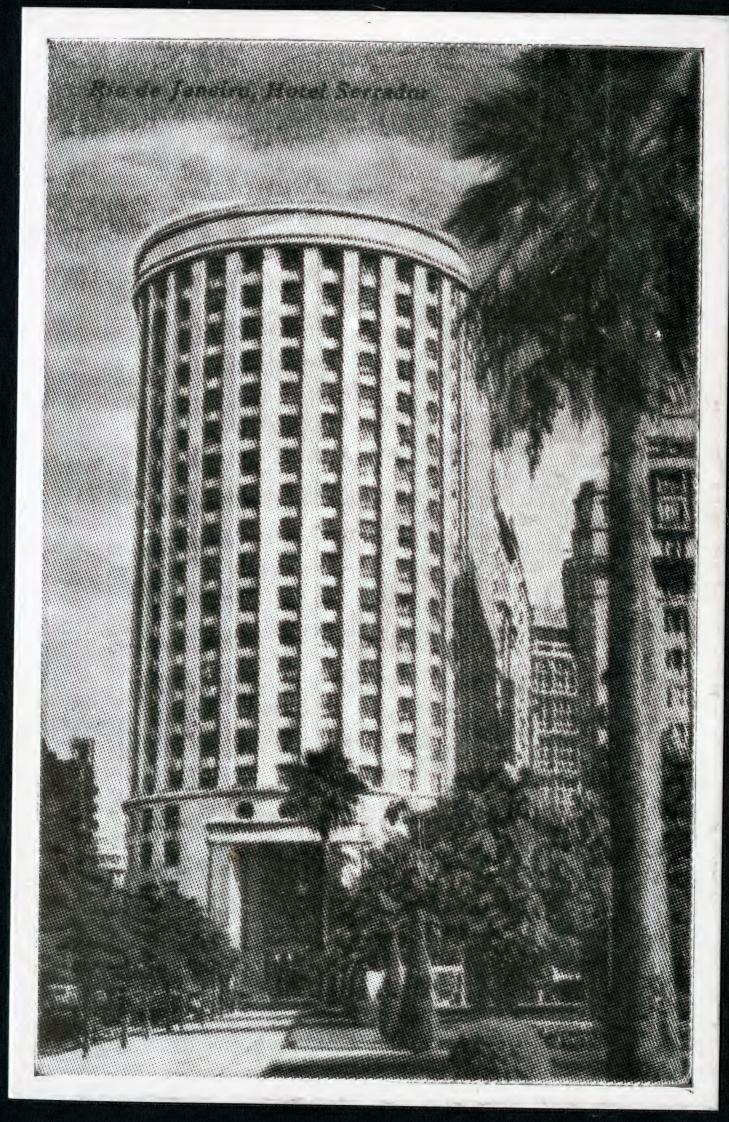












End. Teleg. - SERHOTEL

Motel Serrador

Praça Mahatma Gandhi, 14 — Tel 32-4220

RIO DE JANEIRO

BRASIL

ANO LII - RIO DE JANEIRO, 2.º-FEIRA, 10 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1962

PROPRIEDADE DA COMPANHIA JORNALÍSTICA CASTELAR

na Reunião Inaugural de Hoje

Será instalada hoje, na Divisão de Caça e Pesca do Ministério da Agricultura, a I Reunião da Comissão Consultiva Regional de Pesca para o Atlântico Sul Ocidental, promovida pela FAO e sob o patrocínio do govêrno brasileiro. Tratatá o conclave da fixação das diretrizes

rão até o dia 14, observado o seguinte temário: discussão do Grupo ABU de Assistência Técnica (Argentina, Brasil e Urugai); Cooperação da Comissão como Grupo Operativo de Trabalho do Uruguai; Coordenação dos projetos do Fundo Especial da ONU para a região; Coorde

Hotel Serrador

PRAÇA GETULIO VARGAS, 14 RIO DE JANEIRO - BRASIL



14N mounted - "my" wolf. Chrysocyon brachwirus nomvulg Duara guacu, guara grande Nova Palmas, Parana'

Papai Noel Agora é Figura Máxima em Copacabana



O Departamento de Turismo e Certames engalardou a cidade para o próximo Natal. O carioca, de gênio alegre, apreciará, sem duvida êste gigantesco Papai Noel que enfeita a entrada do Túnel Nôvo, porta de visita de Capacabana. Vemos, na foto, além do bom velhinho, enorme letreiro com a legenda «Boas Festas» e uma bonita estrêta de Belém, no momento em que desfilava a caravana de Papai Noel em visita ao bairro

alegres, felizes moment

momentos de la moment

